dress of the State, as prescribed by the commander in chief, within six months of the specified day. Luidover. The special order being the Probincion and Temperance bill the debate upon it was resumed.

Mr. RICHARDSON who has hitherto been in favor

Mr. RICHARDSON, who has hith rito been in favor of prohibition d clared himself now in favor of Mr. Brook's Excise bill, having become convinced that an excise law would se more effective than a prohibitory taw.

Mesers. TOWNE and LEE spoke in favor of pro-

ASSEMBLY.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—JOHN VAN BUREN IN THE LOBBY. It having been stated by a morning paper that the resolutions offered by Mr. John J. Radly, as a substitute for the resolutions on the Dred Soot decision, we e drawn up by John Van Buren, Mr. REILLY rose to a question of privilege, and denied that Mr. Van Buren knew anything of those resolutions until they were read to the Hanse. He goods this

and they were read to the House. He made this attement because that gentleman had no means of contradicting the slander. The same paper so a Mr. Van Buren, during the dissussion on the Dred Scott case took up his nat and left the House in disgust. This altr upon that gentlemen was nature.

In mained in the House until the close of the debat

And here the matter dropped—no one apparing to care whether Mr. Van Buren had written the resolu-tions, or whether he was in the lobby on the question Embraced in them, or on any other.
REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH reported a bill making an appropriation to improve the Had on River, and to appoint Commissioners to expend the same.

The DEATH PENALTE.

Mr. GEORGIE is made the death possible.

Mr. GEORGE, to modify the death penalty.

The bill provides that no party skall be executed until one year after sentetce—meanwhite the condemned to be confined in one of the State prisons; no execution to take place until the sheriff is commanded by proclamation from the Governor!

Mr. FOO!, as one of the Select Committee, desired to say that he had not seen the report. He would not, it wever object to its being made although he entirely dissense from its conclusions.

REDEFICION OF COUNTRY BANK NOTES.

The following elementoatives were received this

The following The American Exchange Bank (New York, March 12, 1377)

The Henorable General Amendity of the State of New York,
The resolution of your hoperable body, address dito this Institution under date of 9th hast, asking for certain information as thereis expressed, has been duly received, and the necessary directions have been given to the employees of this Bank to intribut he items required for a proper reply.

The particulars desired extend to such details of the bialosse of the Bank as will necessarily occupy a considerable time to collate, it will however, be done without needless delay, and immediately forwarded when completed.

Will A. BOOTH, President.

Mateopolitian Bank, New York, March 15.

WM. A. BOOTH, President.

METEOPOLITAN BASE, New YORK, March 15.

The Hea. D. C. LITTLEIONS, Spacker, &c.

SIE: An official copy of the revolutions of the Assembly, making certain inquires of the Metropolitan Bank, has been received.

en feesived.
In conformity with the requirements of those resolutions,
this bare been directed to make out the necessary accounts,
the work is, therefore, in progress, and the result will be comalreated.

we should never to so except on an important the Legislature.

To obtain the amount of the redemptions of each bank during the year 1056, the daily redemptions have to be transcribed to make the aggregate for the year. The amount of discount received on auch redemptions can then be determined, though it exists during the properties of the world be impossible to state it now, from our books, as the discount on the New York State, and New England under it entered in one state.

count on the New York State and New Linguist money is eased in one sum.

As a considerable time must elapse before the examination, involving so many details, can be completed, and as the action of the Assembly implies the existence of some cell which it is desirable to context this bank would extend it a special favorall, indeed, it may not ask it as simple act of justice—that a Committee be at one appointed, with full powers, too only to procure, as it can substantially, all the information (without the octails) called for by the resolutions of the 9th met, but also to examine every department of the hank, and interrogate the officers thereof under outh, with directions to report in full to the Assembly the result of such examination.

By order of the Board of Darkey MEPISS is Cachier.

JAMES McCALL, President, HENRY MEIGS, jr., Cashier

THIED READING OF BILLS. To change the name of Henry Car er to Frank Leslie. Passed.

To amend an act providing against the erection of unsafe buildings in the City of New-York. Passed.

To amend the charter of the Hempstead and Jamsica Plank Road Company. Passed.

Plank Road Company.

To amend the charter of the Reinstead and Sansaca Plank Road Company. Passed.
Relative to the Rose Hill Savings Bank of the City of New York. Passed.
To incorporate the United States Liebilate Asylum.
Mr. FOOT objected to the section which authorizes any Justice of the Supreme Court of Caunty Judge to commit to the Asylum any person shown to be an habitual inclusive, and to held him until the physicians of the Asylum shall certify that he is in a proper state of mind to be released. This, M. Foot thought, would be a dangerous provision, and it should be would be a dangerous provision, and it should be

At Mr. JONES'S suggestion the bill was sent for mends out to the Judiciary Committee. Agreed to.
In relation to Savings Braks and Institutions of Sav-

In relation to Savings Banks and Institutions of Savings. [Intrusts their supervision to the Superintendent of the Banking Department.] Passed.

To authorize the District Avoincy of Kings County to appeint a Clerk. Passed.

The House our curred in the Senate's amendments to the bit firther to a rend the Charter of Brooklyn.

Mr. ROBERT's moved, in order that the Members of the Assembly of Irish extraction might celebrate St. Patrick's Day, that the Legislature will adjourn over to morriew.

Mr. KIVLEN deemed the resolution a burleaque, and after passing a glewing culogiam upon many distinguished Irishness, moved to lay the resolution on

Recess to ? o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

To authorize the District-Altornay of Kings County

to appoint a clark.
Designating the Corporation newspapers of Brook-

To set off the sless from Piers No. 1 to 16, East On motion of Mr. J. J. REHLLY, the bill exempting

property from assessment to the amount of \$500 was made the special order for Friday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE POLITICAL JUDGES AND THEIR BELONGING 3. Correspondence of Tre N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON March 13, 1857. It is not amiss, at the present moment, to look a Little at the personnel of the Supreme Court. The pature of their connections and surroundings, the claims they have to consideration and respect, may well be considered, since the gentlemen composing it have chosen to thrust their private political opinions upon the public under the garb and sanctions of the judicial ermine. A little scrutiny of this sort will be an excellent antidete to any remaining reverence which the public may yet be pre-

sumed to possess for the political opinions of the members of that Court. For it will be found that it is the souvenirs of the past alone that give importance to the ill-timed and revolutionary dog nas of these servitors of the Slavery interest. Let it be understood that in times of high political excitement, such as has marked the recent aggressions of the Save Power, every man concerned with the administration of the Government in all its departments-executive, legislative and

judicial-is a bested and violent partisan. Washington has of late been full of illustrations on this point. There are numerous individuals in the de-partments there possessing ordinarily the most placid tempers, who became, during the recent contest for President, money-paying, violent and even fanatical partisans. The idea that the Fed-eral Government could pass out of the line of the Slavery dynasty and go not the hands of the Black Presidence of which at one lines there were Republicans, of which at one time there seemed such imminent danger, aroused all the latent passion of every Southern man, bigh and low, who represented or who was ever so remotely connected with that interest. What the North deemed the absurd and extravagant threats of men like Preston Brooks and Keitt, and journals like The New Or-leans Delta and The Richmond Era niner, who threatened instant dissolution and an immediate pillage of the Treasury if Fremont was elected, were by no of the Slavery people as is often imagined. In t, they were but true spokesmen of it. Other men and other presses were more reserved or more discreet, but at bottom the South was everywhere equally incensed and equally im-passioned. The whole slave power was in a blaze at the thought of being possibly supplanted by the

Black Republicans. Principals and subordinates of the Slavery interest thronged Washington, paced its streets, and filled its saloons, in the deepest ago testion, with the idea that the principles of Chase and Seward and Giddings were likely to be hospitably entertained by a new administration of the Federal Government. Virginia and Virginians, of when so many fill Federal offices in Washington, stood aghast at the prospect. The slavehelders' party, of every sge and stripe gnashed their teeth in fury over the apprehended disaster. Old South-ern aristocratic slaveholding Whigs suddenly became tempestuous Buchanan men, and fulminated red-mouthed denunciations of the great Northern demonstration in favor of Freedom, and against Slavery-extension. Bloodshot eyes and the swollen turgidity of fierce declamation marked many of these demonstrations. The South was a pandemo-

nium of ravings.

It was in the midst of this incensate hate against the Republican movement, this trembling terror lest Slavery might have to succumb to Freedom in the administration of the Federal Government, that the Southern members of the Supreme Court were placed during the Presidential cancess. They necessarily became partisans along with the mass. They naturally partook of the heats and the passion of all the world around them. Social and judicial life was alike infected with partisan sentiment to almost as great an extent as the political arena it-self. From this condition of things these men emerged only to take their seat upon the bench to consider the very questions involved in the cua-vars. Under such circumstances what could be their decision thereon? Inevitably they would draw their conclusions first, and make their arguments afterward. They would plant themselves upon their own party positions, and then seek, wherever they could find them, such considerations as they could obtain, to sustain them. This is what most men would do, and this is what the Supreme Court did. And they have given opinious in exact conformity with the demand of their party, their coun partisan instincts, and their party. their own partisan instincts, and their personal feelings. To regard them in any other light than as opinions manufactured to suit the occasion, un-der the stimulant of party hostility aiming to hamstring a powerful antagonist, is to wiifully discard and overlook all the circumstances of the case, and blindly to shut our eyes to what is abundantly evident to every man who wishes to see the truth And now let us see who are the men who have pronounced this judgment, and ascertain whether

there is anything in their character or their ante-cedents that goes to discredit the position we as-same, or ferbids the supposition we make. Roger B. Taney, the Chief of the Court, is a Maryland lawyer, who practiced formerly in an interior country of that State, but who removed to Baltimore and got into practice as the declining star of Pinckney was setting. William Wirt succeeded to the mantle of Pinckney, and during his day but little was heard or known of Taney. He had, however, a ned some distinction as an acute and cunning lawyer, and was well known as a warm politician At this juncture in his fortunes, and when quite unknown to fame, Gen. Jackson called him to his Cabinet as Attorney-General. He was eminently Cabinet as Attorney-General. He was eminently pliable, and found law to sustain the General in whatever measure he decided to adopt. Thus useful to his chief, when the rupture in the Cabinet took place, in consequence of the refusal of the Secretary of the Treasury, Duane, to remove the Government deposits from the United States Bank, Gen. Jackson, for the want of an outsider to fill the office, put Mr. Taney into the place, who, never hesi ant, at once did the required job. In this way, and for this reason, did Mr. Taney become Secretary of the Treasury, without any qualifications for the post. Subsequently, on the assembling of Congress, his nomination was sent to the Senate for confirmation. That body, headed by Mr. Clay, rejected the slepesit-remover, and Mr. Taney went out of office. But Gen. Jackson was never a man to neglect those who had served him, and he watched his chance to recompense Taney. Very soon after, Judge Duvall of the Supren e Court died, Gen. Jacksen at once nominated Taney to the vacancy. Henry C'ay still continued to bear sway in the Senate, and Taney's nomination as Associate Justice suffered the fate of his former nomination. He was again rejected. But things quickly took another turn. Chief-Justice Marshall died. At this juncture a bargain was struck. Taney had helped Reverdy Johnson out of his troubles growing out of his connection with the failure of the Bank of Maryland. Through the intervention of Reverdy and other Clay lawyers of Maryland, Mr. Clay's resentment was appeased, and the Senate was again called to act on a third nomination of Taney. Gen. Jackson appointed him to fill the place of Judge Marshall. This time his appointment was confirmed-the same Senate that refused his confirmation as Asso-Judge having consented to confirm him as Chief-Justice. Thus mighty are personal and party considerations.

Judge Tancy thus owes his place, in the first instance to Gen, Jackson for his appointment, and in the second to Reverdy Johnson for enand in the second to Reversy Jenuson for engineering his confirmation. We shall see directly what an important part this bit of political history plays in the decision of the unconstitutionality of the Missouri Compromise. After this method, and for purely partisan service Tendered to a party in its straits, did Roger B. Taney become Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. In that position he has maintained a respectable standing as a Judge—never anyrespectable standing as a Judge-never anything more. His legal reputation rests mainly upon his ingenuity and cunning. His party instincts have never left him, and he is as ready new to apply his faculties in sid of the ruling dynasty as he was in General Jackson's time. His opinion in the Dred Scott case, when published, will be tound to exhibit all the characteristics that have marked his career. It is subtle, ingenious, sophistical, and false. It is the plea of a Judge. It is a singular but not wonderful fact in nature, that the body to some extent intimates the character of the soul that inhabits it. This is the case with Judge Taney. He walks with inverted and hesitating steps. verted and besitating steps. His forehead is con-tracted, his eye sunken, and his visage has a sinis

Among the men who practice largely before the Supreme Court is Reverdy Johnson of Baltimore. He was formerly a Whig, but has lately become a Pre-Slavery fanatic and a warm Buchanan man. In 1848 he made a speech in the United States Senate, in which he opposed Mr. Calhonn's dogmes on Slavery, enunciated the year before; declared Slavery, to be an evil, and expressed his judgment that it would soon be extirguished in Maryland. In the late Presidential contest he went with the whole Southern Whig sheepfold (barring a few Southern ground. He now holds, along with the whole Pre-Slave y party, that Slavery is a beach-cent institution, and that, so far as human vision can discern, it is destined to be perpetual. bold, resolute, unscrupulous and energetic. No man is so intimate with, and no man possesses so much inducance over, the Chief-Justice, as he. The cause therefor we have already in part intimated. It was for these reasons that he was procured to argue the for deservasors that he was precured to argue the Dred Scott case. In the course of that argument he exerted all the force of his temper, his sarcasm, his reasoning powers, and his partisan feelings, to bring the Judges to his way of thinking or, if that were unnecessary, to confirm them in their intended decision. No man could have listened to that ples without perceiving that it was the advocate's pur-Southern Judges on the Slavery question; and was impossible not to see the influence he was ex-erting as he uttered his undignified and imperiment riguarde in regard to "Sambo" and "Cuffee," as he telicitously styled them.

Such are the sources of Judge Tiney's inspiration in his recent opinion, and such was the imparal, consistent and dignified advocate, who was set to watch, to influence and to confirm the judg-ments of a heated and partisan Pro-Slavery Court. The Associates of Judge Taney from the Slave Stater, are Justices Wayne of Georgia, Daniel of Virginia, Catron of Tennessee, and Campbell of Alabama. Mr Wayne is an intelligent, prompt good-looking Georgian. He is radical on the Slavery question, and would dispute the right of any Northern man to have an opinion on Slavery or its relations, any way. He entered with alacrity and rim into Judge Taney's views, and would stand by them, and either argue for them or fight for them, according to the necessities of the case. He is one of the Chivslry, and before he got old the

ladies used to be enamored of his flowing locks and general beauty of appearance, to which he was himself not wholly insensible. He was very much ex-ercised in mind during the delivery of Judge Curtis's opinion, and could not restrain the exhibition of his feelings during the reading of it. He comnented audibly, both to the Chief Justice and to Judge Daniel, where on either side of him. In fact, both he and a teteran Daniel seemed as uneasy while Judge Curtic was reading as though

hey were listening to an Abolition harangue. Judge Daniel of Virginia is old, and long, and lean, and sharp in the visage, and simply wears the aspect of a tremulous and fidgety old gentleman in glasses. His politics are those of a Virginia slaveolder and abstractionist, who swears by the resplutions of '98. Of course he goes to the hilt on sny point where the demands of the Oligarchy

concerned. Judge Catron of Tennessee is a robust, unintellectual man, advanced in years whose judgments would be inevitably swayed by his political associations, but whose erroneous opinions would, as a general rule, more often result from obtuseness than from original sin. Thoroughly imbued with the degmas of his class, Judge Catron would have no hesitation in deciding off hand that the Missouri Restriction was unconstitutional, and he would resolutely set to work to find arguments to support the judgment. But he would naturally reject the Jesuitism, the sophistries, and the falsehoods by which Judge Taney would instinctively attempt to support the same conclusion. In this respect, di-fering very materially from Wayne of Georgia, and wholly from Daniel of Virginia, Judge Catron placed his argument against the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise on the previsions of the treaty with France by which we obtained Louisiana. And he listened with a good deal of re-spectful surprise to Judge Curts's exposition of the fallacy of his deductions. But the fact that his argument was overturned would afford Judge Catron ne uneasiness except in that it would suggest the necessity of a reconstruction of his judicisl pyramid. Of course he would not releat or give way in his conclusion, since it is a matter of principle with every Slavery man to admit nothing to be sound dectrine on the negro question that the

eligarchs do not approve.

Of Judge Campbell of Alabama, there is nothing to be said except that on the subject in question he is more fanatical than the fanatics - more South-ern than the extreme South from which he comes. A judicial decision from him where Slavery is concerned, is of no more value than the cawing of a rayen. He is a middle-aged, middle-sized man,

old, and possessed of middling talents.

Such are the five Judges from the Slave States who compose a majority of the members of the Supreme Court. A more preposterous suggestion cannot be made than that their opinions, where slavery is concerned, are entitled to respect or should receive any consideration among the people of the Free States. These men are, from positi by social relation, by political consection, irre-trievably committed to the support of every demand of the oligarchs. They themselves belong to, are prominent members of, that very privileged class whose ultra dogmas and extravagant demands are the very topics of adjudication before them. They are the High Priests of Slavery. What stupefaction is it, then, that intimates, under such circumstances, that their opinions or decisions on the Slavery question can ever have a particle of weight with the party of Freedom in the North? To expect anything of these men except to declare that to be law which the slave interest demands must be considered law, is to expect what is unnatural and impossible. Thus things must reman until the po-hincal revolution, now attempted, is revolu-

With this majority thus constituted, and its power thus rooted and finding its nutriment and support in the Slave States, whatever element of doughfaceism there happens to be on the Bench will naturally assimilate. Of this element, the present representatives are Nelson of New-York and Grier of Penn-sylvania. Of the former it is needless to say more than that he is a New-York Democrat of the per-ishing school. He hesitated to go with the Southern Judges in their revolutionary opinions, yet he had not sufficient virtue to boldly stand up against their herenes. He seemed like the wounded pigeon of a flock, essaying on broken wing to get to a midway position of his own, from which he could either soar or descend, as circumstances might hereafte

Grier of Pennsylvania followed his instincts and not his convictions, if a man may be said to have convictions who has not moral stamina enough to distinctly arow his real opinions. Grier is a man somewhat misunderstood. He is not what we fancy he is generally considered to be, a perverse, iron sided, hard-shelled, soull-sss, Pro-Slavery old curmudgeon. If any one entertains this uncharita-ble opinion of Grier, we must beg to undeceive him. He is no such man. In the first place the Judge is a blonde of round figure. This alone in-timates a denial of the character suggested. And the Judge's real characteristics closely conform to his external physiological delineations. He is of a his external physiological delineations. He is of a soft and rosy nature. He is facile and easy of sugestion. He succumbs under touch and reluras into shape on its removal. He is ardent and impressible. He is fickle and uncertain. He would and he would not. He is impulsive and precipitate. Let Grier associate with none but honest men, and be placed in no difficult or constraining circu ustaters, and he would not disgrace himself or position. We concede to Mr. Grier another merit. If be belonged to a Black Republican Court he

would side with the majority. Such, in brief, is the Supreme Court of the United States in their relations to the great political question of our day-a question which they bave undertaken to investigate and decide outside of their judicial duties, and the decision of which they have sought to impose upon the country as the independ of the highest legal tribunal of the country. The opinion being outside of the case, or, as the lawyers term it, extra-judicial, has, happily, no legal bearing or control upon the Courts, either State or Federal. But it affords evidence of the position of the Court on a most important sub ject, and offers no inappropriate occasion to con-sider the animas of that Court on the Slavery ques tion, and to show how little weight should be attached to its action on such a topic.

J. S. P.

THE ADMINISTRATION STARTED.

Fiem Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1857. Now that Mr. Buchanan has succeeded in getting rid of the Senate-for it must be known the adjournment was bastened on account of his wishesthe next thing is to dispose of the office seekers, who have no bowels of compassion, and care not a fig whether a President lives or dier, so long as their objects are served. He means to set about this bus ness at once; and the belief in such a purpose summoned scores of the faithful by the last trains. New-York, Boston and Philadelphia are now well represented in numbers and in parciotism. if professions may be estimated at any value.

From the developments already made, it is qui e manifest that the rule given out by the Administratior in relation to the distribution of patronage caunot be practically fulfilled, and hence must be abandoned. The exception is more likely to prevail than the rule itself. At least, such has been the course in Tennes-ce, partially in Louisians, and will be observed in Virginia, North Carolins, South Carolina, Alabama and other Southern States. Hence it is asked, why the necessity of aunouncing a system of policy which cannot be practically observed? It was a mistake to promulgate any gen eral principle, because, under circumstances like those which now exist, where the offices are held by friends of the party in power, embarrassment became irevitable, and the Administration involved itself gratuitously in inconsistency, by proposing to do what it must fail to perform. The idea of rotation, however, got into the President's head, an could not be well got out of it; for there is a habiell got out of it: for there is a babi of obstinate adhesion in Pennsylvania to a sir-gle idea in which he participates quite as strongly as the more innocent members of the "Democracy" who supposed they were vot-"Democracy" who supposed they were vot-ing for General Jackson last November. For

this reason a few changes will satisfy the purpose,

and if the faithful should take this sort of illustration in dudgeon, why, there is Mr. Buchanan's In-augural, saying he will not be "a candidate for re-election"—mind you, "a candidate," nothing more. If the perverse people should insist upon a renomi-nation, that is their business. He is no candidate, but they may do as they please. This is one of the delicate mental reservations which the Inaugural contains, though delivered by a respectable gen-tleman of threescore and ten, whom the biographers, by a strange paradox, have kept receding in years as he advanced in life. They have succeeded in establishing one valuable historical fact, that may be useful a century hence, and that is, Mr.

uchanan's stand-point is precisely 67.

The intention now is, to take up the Pennsylvasia appointments to morrow, and to proceed with those of New-York during the week. field, the Collector, has not tendered his resignation, either personally or informally. His term will not expire ustil December. When he visited Mr. Buchanan at Wheatland, he signified his will-inguess to relinquish the office at the expiration of the fiscal year, on the 30th of June, which was considered acceptable. If the Congressional delegation from the city could agree among themselves upon any one, the President would at once select his successor, the appointment to take effect from the time indicated. But all the efforts to trem the time indicated. But all the enerts to unite them have failed. Mr. Clark went home, declaring his preference for Mr. Schell, and oppo-sition to all his competitors. Mr. Cochrane keeps on the shady side, looking to the future, and the other four are split up into individual fragments. The indications of the hoar seem to point to Mr. Butterworth as the strongest probability as a compromise, but they may change as suddenly, looks as if E. B. Hart would be Surveyor. Post-Office is in the clouds, with Fowler close upon its beels, and John Van Buren preparing gas for

e inflation of his balloon to follow both.

Mr. Buchatan knows the danger of delay in the appointments which he has concluded to make, and therefore will harry up the decisions now, whether the offices be filled immediately or not. Feeling the case to be one possibly of life and death, he means to have it off his hands and to dismiss the hurgry crew who now infest the White House, and pursue him without mercy or moderation pursue him without mercy or moderation Within the next ten days some positive determina-tion will be announced in order to relieve the Ad ministration of this pressure and to enable it to be

Since Gov. Marcy has been released from the cares of State, and had time to indulge his social tasts, all his native waggi-hness has returned, and he seems to delight in administering a little of the reflicial torture to his successors, which he so re-cently was compelled to bear philosophically him-self. He pities the sorrows of the poor old men; he knews what their afflictions must be, and he mourns over the obdurate degeneracy of their tormenters. Whenever half a chance offers, he gives them consolation by saying these troubles will only endure four years, and comparing the trials of his time with the trifling exections of the present. Old General Cass takes this comfort kindly, just as he would a scothing poultice on a rheumatic joint, but then he is exercised about the policy of the Administration, which doesn't seem to work smoothly. When Gov. Marcy was told that the rule of removel was to be applied rigorously to all office-holders at the expiration of their commissions, his only reply was, that he "thought he had gone far "enough in declaring that to the victors belonged "the spoils, but he never supposed they would be encouraged to quarrel among themselves and pil-

"lage their own camp.

Before the adjointment of the Senate, yesterday, the Vice-President retired to allow the election of a Fresident protein.—a delicate duty which Mr. Dallas refused to perform when he was in office. Mr. Rusk was chosen, which was a quiet but effective rebuke to Mr. Mason, the recent incumbent. It rebuke to Mr. Mason, the recent incumbent. It came out singularly enough, in the last moments of the ression, that Mr. Bright's case had never been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; and when it was incidentally suggested, he intimated a disposition to combat the point. Our sharp Re-publican friends were not quite as vigilant as they might have been, and the pleathat Bright and Fitch steed on the same footing does not relieve a palpable neglect somewhere.
Netwithstanding all the contradictions of enter-

prising newsmongers, Gen. Thomas is Assistant Secretary of State, and likely to continue in the enjoyment of a dignity which exactly suits his ease and ambition. When Gen. Cass—who may be considered authority on this point—came into office ten days ago, he assured the Assistant that he was as "firmly fixed in his place as the Emperor of "Russia was on his throne." Now, this was decidedly terse and epigrammatic; but if the disciplinal Assistant of State had sought an illustration of the control tinguished Secretary of State had sought an illustration under our democratic system, and confirmed the tenure by an assurance based upon the safety of the Union-about which all his misgivings have disappeared since the 4th of March-or the perpetnity of free institutions, it would have been far more gratifying. Essides, this sort of familiarity betrays a philo-Russianism inconsistent with the dynasties tremble--in a Pickwickian sense. INDEX.

DRED SCOTT AND HON C. C. CHAFTEE,

A story has been widely circulated by the Pro-Slavery journals importing that Dred Scott is a slave of the Hon C. C. Chaffee of Mass,—he having married the widow of Dr. Emerson, who was the owner of Dred in Missouri, and took him thence to Idinois. Dr. Chaffee has written the following explanatory letter:

To the Fidies of the Springst-id Republican.
Being absent from the city, I did not see the correspondence of The Republican which relates to me percensily till late on Saturday evening. At this time I have little to say in addition to your remarks appended to the communication of "Inquirer," more than that a far as I know and believe the facts stated by you are

the as I know and beneve the racial states by you are substantially true in every particular.

I have lived to little purpose, if, after more than twenty years service in the Anti-Slavery cause, it is now necessive that I should put in a formal disflatmer of my own participation in the sin and crime of slaves.

Your correspondent desires to know if there " are any facts to show that the system of Slavery is re"any facts to show that the system of Slavery is re"pugnant to my own feelings or those of my family "
In reply I can only say, that I am ignorant as to what
interpretation should be put upon a political lifetime
devoted to opposition to Slavery, and that too at a period when it cost any one the last remnant of politics eputation and hore—unless it be that the system of reputation and hore—unless it be that the system of Slavery is repughant to my feelings. I have only to add, nithough it may be downed to be superflows, as facts are sought and not decisrations—there is no such y consideration that could induce me to expresse copieto ship in any human being; for I regard Savery sakin against God and a crime against man. In the case of Drei Spett, the defendant was and is

In the case of Drad Stott, the decendant was and is he only person who had or has any power in the matter, and neither myself nor any momber of my faulty were closed on relation to or even snew of the existence of the suit till after it was noticed for trial, when we learned it in an action to way—and I acree with you that if I had been possessed of any power or in fluence in the case, and which to use it then I should have been 'pulley of trasson to my professions, and a betaval of the confidence of my constituents.

But possessed of my power to control—refused all that it finence the course of the defendant in the case—and all the while feeling and openly expressing, the fullest sympathy with Prof. Scott wold by family, in their effects to seeme their just rights to freedom—

the fullest sympathy with Dred Soot wid it faulty, in their efforts to secure their just rights to feed on no man in this land feels more decay in a interest was given, not only then but the whole perpie, by the more trees decision of the majority of the United States. Soprane fourt. And if in the distribution of the estate of which this decision affirms these human beings to be part, it appears that I or mine consent to relative any part of the through parts of which, then, and not till then, let the popular judgment, as well as the public prose fix on me the mark of a trailor to my concience, as well as to the true rights of our common horsestly.

I believe that under the Constitution and the latest this Union the e colored persons have become not only freemen, but eithers, and I stud ready to rally with the rest of the people under the banner which processins and promises to vincicate their rights.

C. C. CHAFFEE. believe that under the Constitution and laws of I am yours, respectfully. Springheld, Mass., March 14, 1857.

NEW-JEBSET KANSAS PARTY.-This company wil eave New-York City for Kansas on Tuesday, April 14. First class fare through, \$30 25. Our company is made up of sober, industrious Jerseymen. Persons wishing to join us will write me immediately, or meet us at Savery's Hotel, No 14 Beckman street, New-York, at

1 o'clock p. m., on the day of starting. Letters of ig-

quiry will be promptly answered.

A. P. NIXON, Flanders, Marris Co., N. J. As this enterprise is no specula ion-tickets being furnishes at cost—will not my brother editors obligs "one of the craft by giving the above a place in their respective papers?

THE STATE OF VERMONT AND SENATOR

The following or trespondence has been communicated to ut

THE GOVERNMENT OF VERMONT TO MR. SUMNER STATE OF VERMONT, SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,

Mostpeller, Feb. 9, 1857.)
To the Honorable Charles Somers.
Sir: I have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying Resolutions, approving your speech delivered in the Senate of the United States in May last, I have the honor to be,

With consideration of high respect, C. W. WILLARD, Secretary of State.

RESOLUTIONS APPROVING THE SPEECH OF THE HON.

CHARLES SUNARR.

Resolved. That in the speech of the Hon. Charles Sumrer of Massochusetts, delivered in the Senats of the United States in May last, we recognize the most unribatakeable evidence of deep and laboritus research, and of intellectual greatness, of true statesmanship, patriotism and philanthropy; an unwavering at tachment to the cause of Human Freedom, even in the midst of terror, fully justifying the confidence reposed in him as an honest able and fearless advocate of the rights of man; and we, as the representatives of the reople of Verment, here publicly and unhesitatingly approximate our unqualified approximate of the sentiments and ctrines therein enunciated, and we hereby most cordial thanks for the ability deep the fearlessness manifested in grapping with a gigantic and unmitigated wrong, and assure him that the peo-ple of Verman will ever hold him in grateful remem-nance for the ability and invincible firmness with which he has defended the principles of eternal truth

Resulted. That these resolutions be signed by the Speaker of the Hone and presented to the Governor for his approval, and when approved by him, a copy of the same, properly attested, he prepared by the Seriest of State, and by him forwarded, at his earliest convenience, to the Hon Charles Summer as a testimony convenience, to the first. Charles Summer as a testimo-nial of our approval of the course he has pursued, and the sentiments he has uttered in behalf of suffering Kansas, and his withering rebuke of Slavery and the Slave Power; and as a slight token of the high respect we entertain for his independence, his talents and his

In House of Representatives, November 18, 1856.

Read and adopted.

NORMAN WILLIAMS, JR. Addition Click.

OEO. W. GRANDEY.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved: RYLAND FLETCHER.

STATE OF VERMONT, SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy f the Resolutions adopted by the House of Represen tatives. C. W. WILLARD, Secretary of State.

MR. SUMNER'S REPLY. NEW-YORK, March 7, 1857. To his Excellency. RYLAND FLETCHER, Covernor of Vermont:

SIR: At the last moment before leaving for foreign lands, in quest of that vigorous health, which, for nearly ten months, has been taken from me, I have received notice of the resolutions adopted by the Legis lature of Vermont, and approved by your Excellency which give the official sanction of a generous, virtuous and intelligent State to my speech in the Senate on the 19th and 10th of May last, exposing the Crime against Kansas. Such a token is precious to me in every respect; not only because it assures me of the person sympathy of the people of Vermont declared through their representatives, but because it attests their interest in that cause which is more important than any person.

But I cannot accept this public approval of my speech without seizing the occasion to express my heartfelt joy that I was permitted to make it, and also my humble determination, with returning strength, to do something which shall still further unmask the portentous Barbarism which has instened upon our Republic, and installed liself in all the high places of

I have the honor to be, Sir,

With much respect, your faithful servant,

CHARLES SUMNER.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

MRS. HOWE'S NEW TRAGEDY, THE WORLD'S OWN.

A tragedy-in five act -- written for the stage and

acceeding on the stage-is one of the most potent

forts of human genius. There was a Frenchman who said he could make fifteen different kinds of soup out of one pair of boots; but he must have the boots Now, the tragic writer is obliged to serve up his dish with much leaner contributions than the Frenchman. and yet all the world expects first-rate tragic soup. In other words, time and narration are denied the stage worker in human ecstacy and agony, and he mus make us believe that time does pass, days, weeks, months, or years in the course of three puny hours, eru that the qualities which are evoked out of two thirds of a thick novel forming its descriptive portion should be concentrated into and flashed out of the few lines given to each character to speak. Each word, then, in a tragedy must play the part of a whole page, and each page that of a chapter. Tragedy to other literature dealing with passion and description, bears the same relation physical quantity, that the macerated, triturated, imnaloshle, infinitesimal, homotopathic dose which one swallows with no questions asked or damnable faces, does to a jolly, griping, old-fashioned dose of Epsom salts; and according to the law of mystery the tragedyhomotopathy must be as efficacious as the povel-alpathy. If we were asked to do two things eminently c fficult and disagreeable, the first would be to tura a summerset without a spring-board, and the next to wilte a tragedy. And then, beside these intrinsic difficulties of tragedy-writing, there is the ghastly head of the lovely William Shakspeare (we believe, Mr. White, we spell his name right) intruded like his friend Banquo at the li erary feast. Everything that is done in tragedy-writing is compared to Shakespeare by a law as inevitable as that which makes an omnibus horse slip on a Russ pavement every time he goes up as well as down Broadway. is a question, we would remark parenthetically (and we admire parentheses when they are made with out the typographical signature), there is a question whether Shakespeare has not killed as many goo raprofes as he wrote; so many men have died of fright n presence of the ske'eton of their own tragedies before they could shovel up the courage necessary as a barrier behind which to fight in his ghostly company fir the muses-died in contemplation of the deo fixed sugar loves of Romeo and Juliet, the abattoirsh hates of Richard, the full brass-band curses of Lear, or circular, heaver-hell and-earth-all-rolled-into ne brain-radii of the Hamlet. Yes, we repeat, Stakespeare among framatists is equal to Samso omeng the Philistines, except that he does not kill with the jaw-bone of an ass. Perhaps a better comparison would be-ard when one comparison will not do, one must try on another, or perhaps a pair of them-to compare Shakespeare's havon of the skeleton tragedies, never finished and introduced into company for the reasons narrated, to the massacre of the prize babics by Herod-we say prize babies simply because the painting of that lively scene by all the old masters which we have considered in Europe, represent each baby of the 2,600 at least as good in weight and rosy epidermis as the cherubic squaller who took the preminm at Barnum's. Folly believing that this introduction is sufficiently

long and adequate to the subject, we now proceed from generalization to perticularity. Place aux dames. Mrs. Howe-whose name is already painted as a bow of premise over the heavens of literature—has essayed a tragedy. Not having the awful difficulties which deterred even a Walter Scott from the great art, she has given us a play in five acts, written in pure lyrical form, stately in design, and no interjection of con such as Shakespeare uses with the porter even in Mac-

both, with the Nurse, Peter, or Mercutio, or variously elsewhere. In this design the author has kept more to the French standard, though we do not wish to convey the idea that she has followed the French tragedy-school.

To witness this representation a magnificent anticace ras assembled at Wallack's-so called because the Wallack to longer manages it; but yet not a facus non incende, for Wallack's does shine. There was there the historian, the poet, the novelist, the painter, the sculpter, the loafer, the beauty of the season, and her mamma, for whose addresses see the City Directory and the hotel books. Boston, too, had a delegation. A score or two of lions, forming a menagerie apart, came on thence. The auditorium, besides, contained the cresm of society-the e liters of the New-York papers. To such a mass of hearers rose the curtain, last night. for the performance of LEOSORE, OR THE WORLD'S Ows, a tragedy in five a ts. The curtain is now supposed to be up (during our introduction it was supposed to be corn), and so we can proceed with the plot, which is as follows: Lecucre (Miss Heron) is an Italian village beauty,

who is ensmored of and betrayed by the Count Lothair (Mr. Sothern), while traveling through her part of the country. Her lover deserts her, and her village friends, mascoline and feminine, jeer her. In comyears, Katcher (Mrs. Vernou), and Edward, an artist Mr. Dyott), she starts in pursuit without handpost or compass after the false one, believing that when found he will be repeniant and return to her alabaster bosom and rescate kisses. By an accident, which we do not thirk warranted by the nature of the indirect per patetics of the party, they stumble on the Count. This is effected by Edward rec-egulating Lerenzo, his noble friend and patron, who mertioned the beasts of Lothsir to his boon com panious (Lorenzo being likewise present) of his trismph over the village maides, which boasts were accompanied by showing her portrait; and this por-trait Leretzo seized with infiguation. A dirking match nearly ensues, and is arrested by causes no sefficiently cogent to those who know the ways of thods at I o'clock in the morning. Edward seeing is portrait recognizes it as his copy of the fair original. It side this recent ition on the part of Edward, Lectore meets Lothair and his wife (Mrs. J. H. Allen) in the streets, they having alighted from their carriage. She swoons; but follows and confronts them, and discovers L. thair is doubly a sneaking scoundrel, as he was already married and had a child before he seduced her. Then her milk of feminine love is turned into the gall of feminine bate; and she is enabled, by means which are not probable, to become mysteriously the favorite of the Prince, and compasses the destruction of vari-cus persons, including her betrayer, his wife, and even the stealing of the child by a Gipsy. This being ecumpleted, Edward at the last scene enters her palace chember, on a bed in which lies the stolen infant as a trop by of her reverge; and there reproaches her for ter wickedness, and is about to stab her when she seizes the dagger and stabs herself.

At a late hour of writing we cannot go into more than this outline of the plot. The plot of the play werts strength and naturalness though there are some effective reezes. The language oftentimes is beautiful, and sometimes rings with a lyrical force that will laim an enduring place. How far the plot is susceptible of emendation we cannot say: we think it could be nuch improved. In speaking thus of the plot we would add without falling into gallantry, which has no place in criticism, that the work exhibits remarkable talent; and that Mrs. Howe deserved the splendid evation she received at the close of the performance.

We have only time to add a word on Miss Heron's acting. Portions of it were worthy of herself: she is a (elicious lover. Other portions needed more study; and we do not think Miss Heron, while acting every night, can, with a week or to of preparation for a new part, do herself justice in ripening her mode of xecuting it. Of the inadequate portions of her repreecutation, we would cite the scene where she discovers that Lethair is married, and with his wife. Another is her extracting the death-warrant from the Prince. The dying scene could not be good be-cause it wants interest and nature. She speaks long after she has stabbed herself to the heart. Long sperches should antedate stabs.

We regret we have no time to do justice to the various members of the company-Miss Gannon, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Walton, &c .- as the play went very smoothly. Besides, it was mounted and illustrated with new and handsome scenery and dresses. At the close Miss Heron was called for, and Mr. Wallack introduced the Manager, Mr. Stuart, who made a genial and capital speech on the Americanism of the evening. The play being by a lady of New York, and the principal part acted by a lady of Philadelphia, he came on the stage to return thanks on the part of Mrs. Howe, who, amid a tempest of applause, bowed her acknowledgment from a stage-box. We question if ever in the same space so many distinguished auditor were gathered together in a New-York theater.

BROADWAY THEATER.

Last night was produced the old spectacle, originally called "The Elephants of Siam," but the title o a hich is always changed to suit the requirements of he case. The special object in view on this particuler occarnon was to exhibit the wonderful evennastic cate of the two trained Elephants, "Victoria" and Albert." Their performances are really astonishing. and exhibit to a surprising degree the sagacity and intelligence, not to say courage and reasoning cal-culation of these huge brutes. They went through most of the scenes in which they assist to carry on the action of the piece, with steadmess and with ne more symptoms of wavering and indecision than would have been natural to human animals placed in a similar novel situation. This is, we believe, their first appearance on the stage, their sphere of action having been heretofore circumscribed by the "ring," and their genius repressed and kept down by the lowering tendercies of saw-dust associations. But in the last scene of the play, they dispense with the services if the biped actors, and perform a number of feats

reward for their unusual exertions. A Good boy Albert! Good girl Vic! A bright future hefore you both-persevere-push along-keep moving-enward and upward, and don't take to drink

which are most extraordinary. Neither of them be-

trayed any evidences of stage fright, and both took

the applause as a matter of course, and as the fitting

Their Majesties, Albert and Victoria, being the stars f the evening, we have given them the first place in this notice. It is but just, however, to the members f the stock company to say that, although most of them had very ungrateful parts, they did very well. Mr. Davenport, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Capoll and Mr. Cutter gave good support to the heavy stars of the night. Mrs. Lizzie Weston Davenport was a beautiful, sprightly and spirited Lillah, and played with great animation and grace. The piece has been gotten up at a good deal of expense, and the entire spectacle is well worthy the attention of the curious in such matters.

A FATHER AND CHILD FROZEN TO DEATH IN THE WOODS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

AMITYVILLE, L. L., March 13, 1857. On Wednesday last, Mr. James Kafton and his son, a child of six years, went into the woods together to work. After laboring a few hours it is supposed that they set out for home, and losing their way, wandered wildly about, and finally, worn out with fatigue and despair, they lay down to rest, and perished. Their abserce from home created much alarm, and a search was organized by the neighbors, which resulted in the discovery of the bodies of Mr. Kafton and his child, lying bareheaded, side by side in death. The deceased lived near Babylon, Long Island.

Gov. Polk of Missouri has declined an invitation to public dinner, tende ed him by the Bar of St. Louis